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No. 24

How the Two Old Parties Formed Coalition in Opposition to Amendments to Canada Grain Act Sought by Farmer Members in Interests of Western Farmers

Robert Gardiner, Chairman of the U. F. A. Parliamentary Group, Describes Manner in Which Liberals and Conservatives Combined to Deprive Grain Growers of Rights Enjoyed Under Old Act, and to Defeat Proposal to Prohibit "Mixing"

Special Correspondence.

CROSSFIELD, Alta., Oct. 5.—To bring about the defeat of amendments to the Canada Grain Act of the very greatest importance to the farmers of the West, Liberal and Conservative members of the House of Commons, in the Standing Committee on Agriculture and on the floor of the House, formed a coalition in opposition to the Farmer members.

ALBERTA MEMBERS VOTE FOR FARMERS' INTERESTS

The manner in which the members of the two old parties, taking their cue from a prominent Western member of the Progressive party who will not be a candidate for re-election in the present election, pooled their forces for the purpose of depriving the grain growers of the West of legislation for the protection of their interests, was described by Robert Gardiner, the chairman of the U. F. A. Parliamentary group in the last House of Commons, and candidate for Acadia in the present campaign, in the course of a speech delivered here this evening. Mr. Gardiner, who was speaking in behalf of William Irvine, the candidate endorsed by the U. F. A. in East Calgary, described at length the manner in which this combination of the two old parties against the interests of the primary producers was made effective. Mr. Irvine, like the U. F. A. members and Mr. Shaw, voted in the House in favor of the legislation desired by the farmers, supporting the Farmer amendments.

CONFERENCE OF ALL FARMER MEMBERS HELD
When the new Canada Grain Bill was brought down in the House, said Mr. Gardiner, a conference of all the Farmer members was called for the purpose of considering its clauses

A "POOL" AGAINST THE FARMER MEMBERS

The creation of a "Pool" of the Conservative and Liberal forces in opposition to amendments to the new Canada Grain Act desired by the Western Farmer members in the interests of their constituents, was one of the most significant events of the last session of Parliament. The story of this coalition was told by Robert Gardiner, the Chairman of the U. F. A. Parliamentary Group, at a recent meeting at Crossfield, reported on this page.

The Farmer members, after exhaustive study, came to the very definite conclusion that the practice of "mixing" grades was not in the interests of the producers. They sought to have the practice prohibited, but were defeated by a Liberal-Conservative coalition.

The Farmer members also fought against a change from the old act, depriving the farmer of the right which he has enjoyed under the old act, to direct that his grain shall be delivered to a particular terminal elevator designated by himself. This matter, Mr. Gardiner indicated, had become of urgent importance since the creation of the Western Pools. The change from the old act, to the disadvantage of the farmer, was carried against the vote of the Farmer members, by the same Liberal-Conservative coalition.

The two Western Cabinet Ministers, Messrs. Stewart and Macdonnell, voted with the coalition against clauses in the new Grain bill for which the Farmer members fought.

At this conference twelve sub-committees were formed to study the various sections of the bill. Very careful consideration was given to all the clauses, and when, after the bill had passed first and second reading, it was referred to the Standing Committee on Agriculture, the Farmer members were thus in a position to deal with the new legislation intelligently. The most important legislative work of Parliament (as Mr. Gardiner explained) is done in the Standing Committee, adequate reports of which do not reach the public.

LIBERALS AND TORIES TAKE A HOLIDAY

When the Standing Committee on Agriculture first met, it was decided to take up all the non-contentious clauses first, in order to expedite the legislation,

and give ample opportunity for the threshing out of the contentious clauses later. During the period when these non-contentious clauses were under consideration, the Farmer members of the committee attended in full strength. The Liberal and Conservative members, however, were conspicuous by their absence, only two or three representatives of these parties being present at any time. The lobby representatives of the grain trade attended regularly, keeping close watch upon the proceedings. Though the members of the old parties could know nothing of what was being done, since they showed no interest in the bill, the grain trade was fully alive to its interests.

When, after very careful examination of the legislation, line by line, the committee had disposed of the non-contentious clauses, the week end was near. The committee accordingly announced that the contentious clauses would be

brought under review at its sitting on the following Tuesday.

PARTY MEMBERS AT LAST ATTEND IN FULL FORCE

On the Tuesday morning when the contentious clauses came up for consideration, instead of the attendance being confined to Farmer members, the Agricultural Committee was at full strength, practically every one of the 193 members being present. The Liberal and Conservative members appeared in force. They knew nothing about the bill, but they were ready to vote.

"Mr. Sales of Saskatchewan," said Mr. Gardiner, "who probably knows more about the grain business than any other member without exception, turned to me when I took my seat, with the remark, 'What do you think of this large attendance?'"

"Well," I said, "I'm afraid!"

The nature of the most important of the contentious clauses, as explained by Mr. Gardiner, was as follows: The first concerned the practice of "mixing", which has been possible since 1917, up to which year all terminal elevators were public storage elevators. (More than a third of all grain, he added, now goes through the mixing houses.) The Farmers of the Committee, after exhaustive inquiry into the whole question, had come to the definite conclusion that mixing was not in the interests of the farmers, and that it should be prohibited. An amendment by the Farmers was accordingly put forward for consideration at this particular sitting of the Committee.

BECAME IMPORTANT WHEN POOLS FORMED

The other highly contentious clause involved a change from the old act which was in force until this year—in fact until the new act became law. This clause deprived the farmer of the right to insist that grain for storage or shipment should be shipped to a particular terminal elevator designated by himself. The matter, said Mr. Gardiner, was perhaps not of vital importance until the formation of the Western Wheat Pools. Since then, any amendment of the act which deprived the farmer of his long enjoyed right, had become a most serious matter.

The provision of the new act to which the Farmer members objected, and which carried in spite of their fight against it, is to the effect that when a farmer delivers his wheat to an elevator, all that is required of the elevator agent is that he shall give an affidavit, stating that he has loaded in a car of a certain grade and weight. The elevator company is relieved of further liability. If a car of grain, when delivered at the terminal, should prove to be less in weight or of inferior grade than the weight or grade indicated in the affidavit, the farmer has no redress, except by asking for settlement from the railway company over whose line his grain was hauled.

"And you all know," Mr. Gardiner remarked, "how hard it is to get a settlement from a railway company."

GIVES STRONG TEMPTATION TO DISHONESTY

The chairman of the U. F. A. Parliamentary group went on to point out that this change in the act opened the way for serious abuse. Elevator agents in general, he said, were honest men, but this change in the act placed them under strong temptations. It provided an opportunity to any elevator agent who might give way to temptation, to be dis-

honest, and to deprive the farmer of a portion of his legitimate returns.

When these two important provisions of the bill (the clause concerning mixing, and the clause to deprive the farmer of the right to insist that his grain should be delivered to a terminal elevator named by himself) came before the committee, the Farmer members found themselves overwhelmed by the strong numerical majority of the Liberal and Conservative members. These old party members evidently took their cue directly from a member of the Progressive party who was in this matter in-



ROBERT GARDINER
Chairman of the U.F.A. Parliamentary Group

conflict with almost every one of his colleagues. Every motion made by this member received the support of the Liberal and Conservative members.

Those members, said Mr. Gardiner, for the most part knew nothing about the Grain bill. They had not taken the slightest trouble to familiarize themselves with its provisions. But they were quite ready to vote, and knew exactly what to do.

"I turned to a Conservative neighbor of mine in the committee, and asked him why he was voting against the interests of the farmers," Mr. Gardiner continued. "I said, 'You have given the Western farmers a jolt.' He replied that he was not familiar with the legislation, and added, 'I have been instructed to come in and vote against all motions by Mr. ———', (naming a Farmer member who was fighting for the farmers' interests.) This is exactly what both Liberal and Conservative members did. And they came instantly to the support of the motions of the Progressive member—who is not up for re-election—and thus killed the amendments for which the Farmer members had been fighting.

"The question of mixing came up, and the Liberal and Conservative members, supporting this Progressive member, voted to allow mixing to continue. The amendment to take away from the farmer the right to say to what terminal elevator his grain should be delivered was voted down by a large majority.

"Then, when the bill came back into the House, we moved again, in comit-

tee of the whole House, the amendments which we desired to see included. We moved that the farmer be given the right to ship to any terminal elevator he wished. We were again voted down."

Members Charles Stewart and W. E. Motherwell, the Western members of Mr. King's cabinet, who were placed in the cabinet, according to Mr. King, to look after Western interests, voted in committee of the whole House against the interests of the farmers—against the provisions in the act which the Farmer members sought for the protection of the interests of the farmers.

"That just shows how the party machine works," said Mr. Gardiner. "Mr. Motherwell voted against his convictions. When you send men of either of the old political parties to Ottawa you send men who have got to vote as they are told or to be kicked out."

Registration in Rural Districts Now Proceeding

See That Your Local Polling Subdivision Is Thoroughly Organized—Check Up the Voters' Lists

Registration of voters in rural subdivisions is now proceeding.

See that your local polling subdivision is organized. All U.F.A. Locals should undertake their share of responsibility for this work. In many districts this work of organization is already well advanced.

See that the names of qualified voters are placed on the lists, and that names of those who are not qualified are struck off. In cases where qualifications are doubtful, see that the person concerned is sworn.

The provisions of the new Election Act are but slightly changed, insofar as rural polling subdivisions are concerned.

Any rural voter may have his name placed on the list up to the TENTH DAY BEFORE THE POLLING DAY, upon taking an oath to the effect that he is qualified, or the name may be placed on the list by any other person taking the oath to the effect that the person whose name it is desired to add to the list is a qualified voter.

It is of the utmost importance that all who are entitled to vote should get on the lists.

Voters whose names do not appear on the list are entitled to vote on election day, upon being sworn, but every voter so sworn must be vouched for by another person.

The basis of the voters' list to be used in the Federal election of October 22nd is the list used in the Provincial liquor pickets.

It is the duty of registrars in rural districts to see that the names of all qualified voters are on the list. He must add names of all qualified persons which do not appear on the original list.

PROGRESS OF THE WHEAT POOL DRIVE TO OCTOBER 1

	Members	Average
Prior to Sept. 20.	36,000	1,051,000
Sept. 20 to Oct. 1		
Inclusive	800	85,200
Total to Oct. 1.	36,800	1,136,200

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EDITORIAL

REDOUBTLE YOUR EFFORTS IN ORGANIZATION

Wise in his day and generation, Premier King decided to bring on the general election at the one season of the year when it is most difficult for farmers in Western Canada to organize for democratic political action. The unfavorable weather of the past few weeks and the almost impossible condition of the roads, have increased the difficulties of carrying on the campaign.

These difficulties increase the responsibilities of all active workers in the U. F. A. The U. F. A. group in the House of Commons has achieved infinitely more for the people of the West than any group of party politicians has ever been able to accomplish. It behooves every U. F. A. member to rally the forces of his own district, in preparation for the forthcoming contest, and to work with all the resources at his command for the return of his own representative.

The best way to show appreciation of the services rendered by the U. F. A. members at Ottawa, is to work with redoubled energy in the organization of the campaign in your district, and to make sure that every rural vote is polled on election day.

WHY NOT JOIN THE POOL, MR. GOUGET?

Joseph Gouge, Liberal candidate in Bow River, who has devoted most of his energies in the operation of coal mines, has issued a pamphlet in which he gives, no doubt from expert knowledge gained in mining, a number of pointers on the proper way to run a Wheat Pool and the proper way to control the grain exchange.

The press notices announce that Mr. Gouge is a farmer, — we suppose he at least owns a farm. So far as our information goes, however, he has not yet become a member of the Alberta Wheat Pool. Might we suggest to Mr. Gouge, who is asking the electors of Bow River to send him to Ottawa for the purpose of solving all their grain marketing problems, that it might be even better to supersede the grain exchange by bringing all the farmers into the Wheat Pools, than to regulate the exchange by the aid of his own expert advice. And the first step towards this end that could be taken by Mr. Gouge, would be to join the Wheat Pool, as F. J. Garland, the U. F. A. member for the past four years, did when the Pool was first launched.

We know of one political party candidate who suddenly made up his mind to join the Wheat Pool a week or two ago, after he had been nominated as the standard bearer of his party, though he had never thought of doing so, apparently, until he began to court the farmers' favor and the farmers' votes. We know of nothing to prevent Mr. Gouge from following suit. Though the electors of Bow River are unlikely to give him the opportunity to air his expert views on the marketing of wheat on the floor of the House of Commons, he will, no doubt, be able to find some consolation if he joins the Wheat Pool even at this late date, in the thought that his candidature will have served the interests of the wheat growers by bringing whatever wheat he may grow into the farmers' co-operative wheat marketing agency.

OUTWORN CAMPAIGN METHODS

Neither the sophisms of Mr. Meighen's agents but narrow intellect, nor the vulgarly cynical speeches of Premier King, are of any vital importance in the present campaign. It may be necessary to deal somewhat briefly with these matters, but it is in reality of no concern to the people of Canada whether Mr. King considers Mr. Meighen a stranger to the truth or whether Mr. Meighen considers Mr. King a slippery politician.

We have not the slightest doubt that Mr. King's speeches in the West—most certainly his speech in Calgary—were repellent to many of the best members of his own party. His rather disgusting quips at the "old Tories" in the Senate, whom he hoped to see galloped to their reward at an early date to give place to "good Grits"; his hypocritical assumption that Providence was on the side of his particular party against the abominable Tories; his frank admission that the Government has not even got a policy of Senate reform at the present time except that of filling the Senate with good Grits as rapidly as the old Tories die off, all were below the level of public controversy to which the people of Alberta at least have begun to become accustomed during the last few years. If the kind of speech which Mr. Mackenzie King made in the Pavilion in Calgary appeals to Eastern audiences, we greatly regret it. It certainly is inappropriate in Alberta. Most of the Alberta politicians who have followed Mr. King's controversial methods are already in the discard, insofar as public life is concerned, and others are likely to follow.

Mr. King repeated his old story about the narrow-minded U. F. A. men in Alberta, some of whom could be induced to give up his seat to provide a constituency for Charles Stewart. It was in the discussion of this matter that Mr. King revealed not with the intention of commending but of condemning the U. F. A. members, the fact that they had kept faith with their constituents when urged by the Government to break faith. Mr. King indicated that the Government in 1921 was prepared to do what it could to make any Alberta member "happy for life" if he would only find a seat for one of Mr. King's cabinet ministers. The Prime Minister explained that even this failed to win over any Alberta member and he seemed to think that the audience would share his opinion that the Alberta members' refusal to be made "happy for life" by accepting a bribe, should be counted against them.

What Mr. King really said, though he did not put it in that way, was that he could not find among the Alberta group a member willing to betray his constituents for the sake of a good Government job.

RIGHT AND WRONG METHODS OF FINANCING THE CAMPAIGN

In order to provide the comparatively small funds needed by a democratically organized body for campaign purposes, the U. F. A. district associations are making levies upon their membership of 50 cents or a dollar. There should be a general and generous response.

The best method of raising funds for any democratic organization is provided by the regular levy of membership dues. In times of emergency the best method of supplementing such dues is by the payment of a special levy.

One dollar raised by these means is worth at least ten dollars raised by any of the methods employed by the political parties. For by this method the raising of funds and the organization of democratic opinion to practical ends go hand in hand.

It would be unfortunate if at any time any branch of the organization should come to rely, for the financing of its activities, in any considerable measure upon large subscriptions. To attempt to finance a U. F. A. political campaign

by large subscriptions from persons outside the organization would be the first step towards a reversion to the old political party system—a "broadening out" which would in truth mean a narrowing of the influence of the U. F. A., and its eventual failure. The task of building up a democratic form of organization would have to be undertaken anew. For no matter what the motive may be, whoever pays the piper for the carrying on of political activities, will call the tune. The practice of taking large subscriptions from persons outside the organization, if it were ever resorted to with a view to obtaining some supposedly urgently needed support in a particular electoral contest, would very rapidly lead back to the hopeless system which the U. F. A. itself almost succeeded in eradicating from Alberta in 1921.

There are within the organization loyal U. F. A. members sincerely desirous of the success of the U. F. A. plan of democratic action, who occasionally give far more than their just share to the financing of a campaign. This, however, should not be necessary, and it will never be necessary if the farmers as a whole meet the responsibility of carrying on their own affairs in their own way, by the payment of small membership dues entitling them to an authoritative and equal voice with all others in the carrying on of their own affairs.

The Liberal candidate in Bow River, who swears allegiance to the caucus of the party that joined with the Conservatives in defeating amendments to the Canada Grain Act sought by the Farmer members, has gained an intimate knowledge of the principles of co-operative wheat marketing by practical experience in the operation of coal mines. He is prepared to solve all the farmers' marketing problems for them if they will be as generous as to vote for him.

It is so much easier, apparently, to promise to solve all the marketing problems of the farmers for them, than it is to give practical aid to the farmers by joining the Wheat Pool.

In 1921, Premier King found the Civil Service Commission, which limited his powers to distribute good jobs to his friends, or to traitors whom he hoped to discover, a very serious annoyance. He is no doubt happier today, when about one-third of the appointments formerly controlled by the Civil Service, are in practice again on the worst kind of patronage basis.

Robert Gardiner, in a recent speech, described in detail the method employed in the restoration of the patronage

system. We propose to deal with the matter further in our next issue.

Now that W. M. Davidson has compounded with his former enemies, and is actively supporting a Government which has done more than any of its recent predecessors to corrupt public life by offering bribes of office to its followers, and of wasteful public expenditure to constituencies which are open to be bribed, he might with advantage turn to the old files of the Calgary *Albertan* for forgotten editorials on the iniquity of bribery.

The ruler of the *Crow's Nest Pass* who remarked that the Liberal candidate was not likely to receive much support from the electors because, "he had worn out too much carpet moving his desk around in the Legislature", was probably right.

"RETURNED CANADIANS"

The Liberal papers are full of glowing reports of the large numbers of Canadians who are returning to Canada. This is the manner in which these reports are inflated:

When a Canadian leaves Canada to pay a brief visit to another country, his departure is not counted as a loss in population. When he returns, however, he becomes a "returned Canadian."

The appointments to 17,000 Government positions, formerly under the control of the Civil Service Commission, have been placed on the political party patronage basis by the King Government during the past three years. Charles Stewart, the Calgary *Albertan*, W. M. Davidson, Liberal candidate in East Calgary, and all of the Liberal candidates who are today running for office are committed to support of the Government which is reviving the worst evils of the old system of patronage as rapidly as possible.

McDANIEL NOMINATED

MEDICINE HAT, Oct. 8.—H. C. McDaniel of WHITIS was nominated today as U.F.A. candidate in the forthcoming Federal election. The names of Mr. McDaniel and of P. H. Wedderburn, Bowell and Carl Aschbach, Stirlingville, were submitted to the convention. Mr. McDaniel being chosen on the first ballot.

Garland Unanimous Choice of Bow River as Candidate in Coming Election—Vigorous Campaign Launched

Convention Re-affirms in Unmistakable Manner Its Complete Adherence to Declaration of Principles Adopted by the Annual Convention of the U. F. A., the Supreme Authority in the Organization

E. J. Garland was the unanimous choice of the Bow River U. F. A. Federal Constituency Association as their candidate in the Federal election, no other name being mentioned. Fifty-seven delegates, besides officers of the association and a number of visitors, having surmounted the difficulties presented by all but impassable roads, attended the convention held in Nolan's Hall, Calgary, on October 1st. Donald Sinclair, of Vulcan, president, was in the chair.

COMPLETE ADHERENCE TO U. F. A. PRINCIPLES

The following resolution was passed: "Be it resolved, that the Bow River convention reaffirms the principles of economic group organization, and that the candidate nominated at this convention will be responsible for observance of the resolution proclaiming the basis upon which U.F.A. members are expected to carry out Parliamentary politics, which was passed by the 1934 U.F.A. Annual Convention."

Endorsement of the work of Mr. Garland in Parliament, in the last four years, and confidence in the U. F. A. Government at Edmonton, were expressed by other resolutions.

GARLAND RECEIVES ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION

Mr. Garland received a most enthusiastic reception when he arose to address the convention, following the nomination. In a brief speech he reminded the delegates that the result would depend upon vigorous work during the weeks remaining before the election, and expressed his complete endorsement of the principles of the movement, and his determination to fight for its ideals. His speech, which will be published next week, was an inspiration to the delegates and called forth wholehearted applause.

ORDERLY ORGANIZATION CONTROLLED

The responsibility of officers for the results of their voting, and the impossibility of economic progress being made

other than by the efforts of the people, were stressed by President Wood in his address to the delegates. He contrasted the political parties "representing nothing but the shifting opinions of a great unorganized mass of people" with the orderly organization of the U.F.A., controlled by the people.

"We have said," he continued, "that we haven't any mature, fixed opinions as to how all of the economic, social, and political problems can be solved. But we see that basic in the solution of these problems is the adjustment of the relationship between all of the industrial interests of civilization to each other, so that our whole industrial system will function in an efficient manner in the service of humanity; because that is not only the framework of civilization itself, but its very heart and soul."

"AS MAN TRADES WITH HIS FELLOW"

"As man trades with his fellow man, he will live with his fellow man; and in the spirit that is developed by that

body he will deal with his fellow men. When these industrial parts are so adjusted that all industrial elements are co-operatively working together, according to the highest conception of Christianity, then we will begin to live according to that conception, and not until then."

The plan of the U. F. A. to reach that objective, said Mr. Wood, was as simple and logical as the old party system was complex and illogical. It was "the mobilization of individuals on the basis of permanent industrial interest, and the development of intelligent opinion." Four years ago the organization had begun this undertaking, carrying on their own election campaign. Its successful continuation depended on the citizenship that had been developed among the people; on whether they would work as seriously for these principles as when aroused by prejudice, passion, and hatred—on whether they would take as much interest in performing their duties in the situation required, fulfilling their responsibilities, when there was no artificial stimulation.

There was considerable discussion on ways and means of financing the cam-

aign. Representatives of a number of locals, during the convention, paid twice and even three times the amount of the membership dues, and H. W. Leonard, the secretary, stated that if this example were followed by other locals, sufficient funds would be obtained to carry on the campaign efficiently.

A series of meetings was arranged which will engage all of Mr. Garland's time until election day. It was not possible to arrange for him to visit every point, but the officers hope that local secretaries will arrange for other speakers to assist in placing the U. F. A. principles before electors in all parts of the riding.



E. J. GARLAND
Re-nominated for Bow River

Donald Sinclair, Vulcan, president; E. J. C. Buckley, Gleichen, and A. W. Elmer, Rockyford, vice-presidents; H. W. Howard, Tisdale, secretary, were re-elected by acclamation. The following

directors were chosen: Division 1, L. B. Hart, Carlson; Division 2, P. H. Donkin, Ardara; Division 3, H. Hanson, Nanton; Division 4, R. W. Pool, Bassano; Division 5, M. Ward, Gleichen; Division 6, W. H. Miller, Carmangay.

N. S. Clarke of Didsbury President of the Dairy Pool

Organization of Permanent Board Completed at Meeting in Edmonton, Oct. 2

(From the Dairy Pool Head Office)

The Alberta Co-operative Dairy Producers completed their organization by electing their Permanent Board of Directors in Edmonton, Friday afternoon, October 2nd. There were 43 delegates present from all parts of the Province, some being in attendance from Peace River, and some south of Medicine Hat district. There were also numerous visitors in the hall at various times.

The full personnel of the Permanent Board as elected by districts were:

Keys Cullen, Calgary, District 1.
N. S. Clarke, Didsbury, District 2.
Nelson S. Smith, Olds, District 3.
E. R. Rasmussen, Wetaskiwin, District 4.
J. R. Love, Irma, District 5.
D. J. Christie, Strathcona, District 6.
R. M. Walker, Waskesago, District 7.

The newly elected Board met at the Dairy Pool office in the C. P. R. Building on the evening of the convention and effected their organization by electing the following officers: President, N. S. Clarke; vice-president, D. J. Christie. These two officers, and J. R. Love of Irma, formed the Executive Committee. R. A. Van Slyke was elected secretary.

The convention was opened at 1:30 and nominated A. B. Claypool to act as chairman. This post he filled to the satisfaction of all the delegates.

Report of Provisional Directors

Following the recommendation of the order of business committee, of which H. E. G. H. Scholefield, of Crossfield, was chairman, the secretary, Mr. Van Slyke, read the report of the Provisional Directors. The report covered the activities of the organization from its inception in August, 1924. This was received by the delegates and adopted after some discussion. The financial statement was then presented, it was also adopted. Some extraordinary resolutions, a copy of which had been placed in the hands of all of the delegates, were then presented and passed after being explained by members of the Provisional Board. The object of one of these resolutions was to give the Directors power to change the date of the annual meeting, if thought advisable, to any time between January 1st and March 31st.

The possibility of the Board starting commercial operations at an early date was discussed by the delegates, and also

the policy which would be taken toward the various creameries and creamery companies, was gone into in some length, but finally left in the hands of the Permanent Board to work out.

Move Along Safe Lines

N. S. Clarke, the chairman of the Provisional Board, on request stated his position, and said that he wanted to see the Board move along safe lines, and to be in no haste to get into action merely for the sake of starting, but said that every step should be carefully measured before it was taken. Just what would be done in the way of policy was for the Board, and not one member, to outline.

There were four ways of handling this commodity, which had been considered. Creameries could be purchased or built, or could be leased from the existing companies. Cream could be manufactured by the existing companies on a cost plus basis, and sold by the selling agency set up by the Pool, or the cream could be sold as a finished product to the present concern. Possibly it might be necessary to use either or all of these methods, according to the need of the industry, as viewed by the Board. He stressed the importance of exercising care, so that no serious mistakes should be made; hence the importance of careful deliberation before taking each step of importance, and concluded by warning members not to expect too much, but to be patient and give the Board time to do well the task before them.

100 Creameries in Alberta

It was brought out in the course of the discussion that there are about 100 creameries in Alberta. One delegate suggested that three of these be taken out and then examine the huge overhead that would be evident in those remaining.

Just how many creameries are needed, it was agreed, were matters that should be considered in dealing with waste and unnecessary duplication.

A resolution was passed recommending that the Board begin operation on one or two points, where the sign-up is best suited for the purpose, at as early a date as possible.

Among the resolutions offered prior to the election of the Board, was one touching upon the matter of interlocking directorates. A resolution worded to suit was finally offered, to the effect that any person already a director in any other Alberta Pool was ineligible for such a place on the Dairy Pool. This was lost, but was carried into effect in spirit, for none of the new Board appears on any other Pool Board.

A resolution passed asked the Board to make subdivisions of the seven Alberta Dairy Pool districts as equitable as possible.

The Provisional Board was, by resolution, given a vote of thanks for work well done.

The Great War Veterans extended the privileges of their club to the delegates, and for this a hearty vote of thanks was extended them.

TO TAKE OVER MARKETING SERVICE

Following a conference between George Haskay, Minister of Agriculture, and R. G. Reid, Provincial Treasurer, and Mrs. R. E. Gunn and Mrs. F. E. Wymann of the Poultry Pool, it is announced that the Egg and Poultry Marketing Service of the Government will be taken over by the Pool. The Pool has opened offices at 505 and 506 Laidlaw Building, Calgary.

R. Gardiner, Chairman U. F. A. Parliamentary Group, Receives Unanimous Nomination for Acadia at Enthusiastic Convention at Hanna.

Total of 163 Registered Delegates and Large Numbers of Visitors Attend Inaugural Convention of New Constituency—Pledge Unwavering Support to U. F. A. Principles

HANNA, October 2.—In spite of the interference of the snow, and the well-nigh impassable condition of the roads, a great gathering of some two hundred people, including 163 registered accredited delegates, and a large number of visitors, assembled at the Acadia U. F. A. Federal Constituency Convention here today, when Robert Gardiner, pioneer representative of the U. F. A. in the Federal House of Commons, and chairman during the past four years of the U. F. A. Parliamentary group, was unanimously nominated, amid great enthusiasm, as the standard bearer of the U. F. A. in this constituency in the forthcoming campaign.

SPLENDID RECORD OF SERVICE AT OTTAWA

Mr. Gardiner's splendid record at Ottawa, his firm adherence at all times to U. F. A. principles, both in and out of Parliament, and his great services to agriculture, have won him a well-deserved popularity. The U. F. A. membership in all parts of Acadia will work with the utmost enthusiasm during the brief period now remaining before October 20th, to assure his return to Ottawa by a large majority.

The convention endorsed the resolution of the Annual U. F. A. Convention, clearly defining the position of the U. F. A. in reference to Parliamentary representatives. While this resolution of course applies to all U. F. A. action at all times, the enthusiastic reaffirmation of U. F. A. principles by the convention showed the strength of the U. F. A. spirit in this constituency. There can be no doubt about where Acadia stands.

FIRM ADHERENCE TO U. F. A. PRINCIPLES

The resolution on this subject adopted by the convention was from Chisholm Local and was in the following terms:

Whereas, the Annual Convention unanimously passed a statement of principles for the guidance of the Constituency Associations in regard to political action, in which the Constituency is responsible to the main body of the U. F. A., as far as policy is concerned, and autonomy granted locally in connection and election of candidates is concerned;

Therefore be it resolved, that Acadia U. F. A. Federal Constituency Association subscribe to the said statement of principles and instruct their nominees accordingly.

This firm adherence to the principles of the organization is undoubtedly gratifying to the U. F. A. candidate, who himself during his four-year's service at Ottawa had been unwavering in his application of them.

When nominations were called for, only one other name besides that of Mr. Gardiner was put in. Col. Robinson, of Munton, the other nominee, immediately withdrew.

DOLLAR ASSESSMENT AND CONTRIBUTION FOR WEEKLY

The campaign will be financed by a dollar assessment on every member of the U. F. A. in Acadia. A contribution of \$25 was voted to "The U. F. A.", the official organ of the Association, to assist in the publication of a weekly issue during the month of October, and it is understood that various other constituency associations are taking a similar course. Rufus Cates has been appointed official agent for Mr. Gardiner.

Many locals were prevented from being present at the convention by the snowstorm and the virtual impossibility of travel by car. Some locals which could not be represented owing to these conditions sent letters to the secretary, J. K. Sutherland, pledging their active support. Committee rooms will be opened in Hanna under the management of J. P. Watson of Chisholm. Meetings covering the whole of the constituency have already been arranged, and lack of time alone prevents a large number of additional meetings being held.

ASSIGNMENT OF DUES THROUGH POOLS

The convention adopted a resolution asking that persons wishing to become members of the U. F. A., as well as present members renewing their membership dues, be allowed to assign the amount necessary from amounts owing to them from the Wheat Pool, and other Pools. This resolution was received from Chisholm Local.

DEMAND AMENDMENT OF CANADA GRAIN ACT

A resolution from Peabrook Local adopted by the convention, was as follows: Whereas, in the first draft of the new Canada Grain Act, provision was made allowing the farmer to designate the terminal elevator to which his grain would be forwarded;

And whereas, this section of the act was amended withdrawing this right except under unfair conditions;

Therefore be it resolved, that this section go on record as favoring an amendment to the present act giving to the farmer the right to designate the terminal elevator to which he may ship his grain as provided in the original act.

A resolution from Thelma Lake Local was adopted setting forth that the privileged financial classes seem to hold absolute control over the old political parties, and that therefore a national banking system is out of the question for the time being. The control by the people of their own credit was declared to be the first essential step towards a reduction of national and Provincial debts. In view of these conditions it was advised that the Provincial unit was the logical unit to embark on a new system, and that the Annual U. F. A. Convention consider the advisability of selecting a committee of advanced students of monetary reform to confer with the Pro-

vincial Government, with a view to taking steps to establish a financial system in the interests of the people.

The convention also adopted a resolution, submitted by Cereal Local, asking legislation to provide that persons desiring to marry shall first submit themselves to medical examination, and that those suffering from venereal diseases shall be isolated and made incapable of transmitting disease.

RUFUS CATES OF OYEN ELECTED PRESIDENT

Rufus Cates of Oyen was elected president of the association, Col. Robinson of Munton vice-president, and J. K. Sutherland secretary.

Directors and Recall Committee elected were as follows:

Division No. 1. Directors: S. E. Hooper, Bowley; Mrs. N. J. McCrimmon, Craigville. Recall Committee: I. D. Taylor, Big Valley; Robert Unsworth, Hanna.

Division No. 2. Directors: A. Cameron, Westina; Mrs. Clarke-Fraser, Holmson. Recall Committee: C. Fawcett, Consort; Mrs. Hetherington, Sedalla.

Division No. 3. Directors: Robt. Shaw, Oyen; Mrs. C. Bishop, Excel. Recall Committee: P. B. Thomas, Cereal; E. L. Ketheson, Lanfline.

Division No. 4. Directors: George Froodfoot, Lonsbath; Mrs. Walter Sim, Lonsbath. Recall Committee: S. Board, Lonsbath; G. A. Forester, Natchy.

MR. GARDINER'S MEETINGS

Robert Gardiner, U. F. A. candidate for Acadia, will address meetings as follows during the campaign now in progress:

Thursday, Oct. 8th.—Evening, Teanaghston.

Friday, Oct. 9th.—Afternoon, Chisholm; evening, Hildfeld.

Saturday, Oct. 10th.—Afternoon, Acadia Valley; evening, Oyen.

Sunday, Oct. 11th.—Afternoon, Wheatfield; evening, Consort.

Tuesday, Oct. 12th.—Afternoon, Warner; evening, Harrisburg.

Wednesday, Oct. 13th.—Afternoon, Consort; evening, Consort.

Thursday, Oct. 14th.—Afternoon, Victoria; evening, Corralton.

Friday, Oct. 15th.—Afternoon, Lake Thelma; evening, Garden Plains.

Saturday, Oct. 17th.—Afternoon, Chisholm; evening, Hanna.

Sunday, Oct. 18th.—Afternoon, Consort; evening, Peabrook.

Tuesday, Oct. 19th.—Afternoon, Wainwright; evening, Rhinoceros.

Wednesday, Oct. 21st.—Afternoon, Lonsbath; evening, Hand Hills Lake Club.

Thursday, Oct. 22nd.—Evening, Craigville.

Friday, Oct. 23rd.—Afternoon, Delta; evening, Metchico.

Saturday, Oct. 24th.—Afternoon, Munton; evening, Morris.

Sunday, Oct. 25th.—Afternoon, Bowley; evening, Rosser.

Tuesday, Oct. 27th.—Afternoon, Scotland; evening, Big Valley.

Wednesday, Oct. 28th.—Afternoon, Peabrook; evening, Big Valley.

Inaugural Meeting in Wetaskiwin Selects D. W. Warner to Contest Constituency

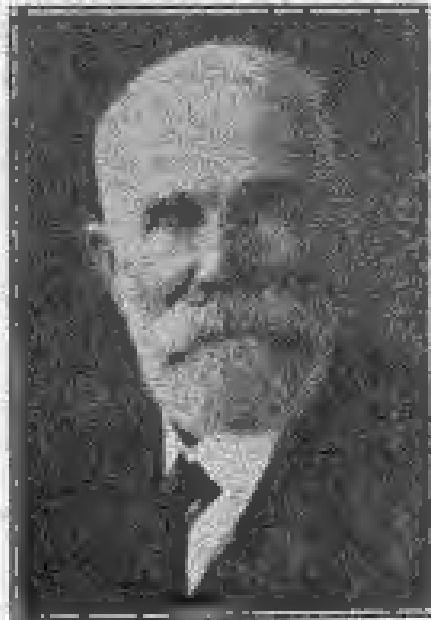
WETASKIWIN, October 1.—D. W. Warner, member for Strathcona in the last House of Commons, was nominated today by the Wetaskiwin U.F.A. Federal Constituency Convention, as candidate in the forthcoming general election for this constituency. The nomination took place at the inaugural meeting of the new constituency association. Seventy-eight registered delegates were present, these, with the officers, making a total of 84 persons eligible to vote.

The U.F.A. hall was crowded throughout the day by interested U.F.A. members. In addition to the delegates and their great earnestness and enthusiasm were of good augury for the success of a U.F.A. candidate.

Nominations handed in in writing during the period set apart for the purpose were: J. E. Brownlee, D. W. Warner, W. J. Jackman, P. P. Baker, D. J. Chabota, A. P. Moss and D. C. Breton. Mr. Brownlee, who was communicated with by long distance telephone, declined to stand, and Messrs. Jackman, Moss, and Breton also declined.

Nomination Made Unanimous

Fifteen minutes each were then given to Messrs. Warner, Baker and Christie to address the convention. Balloting fol-



D. W. WARNER

lowed, the first ballot giving no clear majority, Mr. Christie, as the low man,

dropped out, and on the second ballot Mr. Warner was declared nominated. A motion by Mr. Baker, seconded by Mr. Christie, that the nomination be made unanimous, was then carried.

A preliminary levy of one dollar per member was authorized for campaign purposes, and a substantial sum was paid in by delegates in behalf of their Locals. This, together with \$40 transferred to the new organization by the old Strathcona U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association, gave the new association a good financial start.

A resolution was unanimously adopted commending the success of the farmers in organizing the co-operative marketing pools.

The convention adopted a constitution drafted by a committee appointed from the floor of the convention, and consisting of Messrs. W. J. Jackman, Fred Herbert and P. P. Baker. The constitution, which was considered clause by clause, was adopted almost without a change.

John Davis President

John Davis of Clover Bar was elected president of the new association, and Mrs. W. Ross of Millet first vice-president, and D. C. Breton of Telfordville second vice-president.

Wheat Pool Negotiating for Highest Prices

Paul Seligson Reveals Falsity of Statements Issued by Grain Trade

By D. L. SMITH, Sales Manager of the Central Selling Agency

There is no doubt that the Canadian Wheat Pool is faced with a determined effort by our opponents to leave no stone unturned until they have succeeded in causing internal disorders in our organization and discontent amongst our farmer members. This is borne out by the persistent reports appearing in our daily papers and grain journals to the effect that the Pool is sacrificing their wheat to European buyers, and that in consequence not only is the farmer suffering, but also the Canadian miller, who is unable to compete against our cheap exports to Europe.

The latest statement as published September 28th by the Winnipeg Free Press, Tribune and Grain Trade News, is "that according to Russell's News, New York, the Canadian Wheat Pool was making serious blunders in their selling policy and that they were selling wheat at from 2 to 3 cents per bushel under the price offered by competitors."

WHY 2 CENTS WHEN ONE-EIGHTH CUT ENOUGH?

This statement, to anyone who has the slightest knowledge of trading, must appear perfectly ridiculous. Why should anyone desirous of under-selling cut their prices under others 2 to 3 cents per bushel when one-eighth of a cent would be sufficient to secure the business?

I have always had a great respect for Russell's News and looked upon their information to be fairly reliable, but

when they allow truth of this kind to be flashed over the wires it looks as if they are either hard up for news or slipping from a position of reliable grain agency information.

EXTENSIVE CAMPAIGN OF PROPAGANDA

I am satisfied that this type of propaganda is spreading fast and that the opponents to the Pool will use every effort, not only on this side, but in the United Kingdom and on the Continent, to injure us in any and every conceivable way.

We have built up a great organization, with a good foundation, which is sufficiently strong to withstand all attacks from our opponents, provided, of course, that we have the continued loyal support of our 110,000 members. We ask our members to have confidence in their appointed officials and to feel satisfied in their minds that their wheat is not being sacrificed at any time but is being carefully and judiciously marketed.

The following cables received in reply to Pool offers of wheat surely give definite proof that there is not a word of truth in the persistent reports that the Pool is underselling:

GLASGOW, Sept. 2, 1925.—"Others offering 3 pence less." (Equals about 3/4¢ per bushel.)

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—"Others undersold us 1½ guilders." (1½ guilders equals about 1½¢ per bushel.)

ZURICH, Switzerland, Sept. 2.—"Competitors are offering 10 cents cheaper." (10¢ equals about 3¢ per bushel.)

MUSSELDORF, Germany, Sept. 4.—"Competitors after September-October 4 cents cheaper." (4¢ equals about 1¢ per bushel.)

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Sept. 5.—"Others offering 20¢ less." (20¢ equals about 4½¢ per bushel.)

OSLO, Norway, Sept. 6.—"Our competitors lower than we are."

ROTTERDAM, Holland, Sept. 8.—"Your prices too high compared others."

ANTWERP, Belgium, Sept. 8.—"Your price out of line. Others sold October 10¢ less." (10¢ equals about 2¢ per bushel.)

LONDON, England, Sept. 12.—"Others offering 1½¢ less." (1½¢ equals about 3¢ per bushel.)

GLASGOW, Scotland, Sept. 11.—"Others offer 3 pence less." (Equals about 1½¢ per bushel.)

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 12.—"Others offer to Amsterdam and London 5 pence less." (Equals about 1½¢ per bushel.)

HAMBURG, Germany, Sept. 14.—"Competitors much cheaper."

ZURICH, Switzerland, Sept. 17.—"Our Government can buy much below your prices."

(Continued on page 2)

Humanity's Greatest Need Today

By HERT HUFFMAN

The greatest need in human society, human government and human ethics today is a mobilization of all the scattered forces of reform into one constant, unceasing current of progressive, modern thought, with a centralized, consolidated program in nine simple words:

"Let Us Make Earth a Pleasanter Home for Humankind."

No matter how these reform forces may be functioning in their varied spheres today, they all have in view the one transcendent, surpassingly beautiful goal—to make the earth a pleasanter place in which to live.

DIFFERENT ROUTES, BUT A SINGLE GOAL

No matter if our various programs may contain thousands of words in elaboration of our ideals, every reform and forward-looking movement on earth can be boiled down into this germ and essence of nine words: U. F. A., Labor, Socialist, Communist—every individual movement to get away from the present chaos, aims to improve human conditions by bringing more happiness into human life, more independence and more genuine satisfaction. Our methods may vary. Our roads may lead along different routes of travel, but our ultimate, immortal goal is the same: to make the earth with all its abounding and prolific resources a real home for mankind.

And the greatest weakness in human society, human government and human ethics today is a mental ailment stated in three of the simplest human words: Lack of Knowledge.

BLIND FOLLOWING OF SELFISH LEADERS

It is a lack of understanding which prevents these reform forces from consolidating their thought into one fluid, flowing, continuous current of unified activity. And this lack of knowledge is accounted for in thousands of ways. In some cases our lack of knowledge is due to prejudice, which we can personally overcome. In some cases it is heredity out of which we must grow slowly. But in most cases it is due to our blind following of selfish political leaders whose eloquence and sophistry are able to mislead and confuse us.

These selfish leaders by appealing to passion, patriotism and other manias in our natures are able to pull us bodily and mentally away from our deepest rooted ideas, temporarily, until they have counted our votes in their favor.

AFTER THE POLITICIAN IS "THROUGH" AT THE POLLS

Then they leave us stranded, marooned, abandoned on the desert island which their political ingenuity created for the purpose. We are out of touch with our own thought environment and we have nothing in common with the professional politician who seduced us, so we stand in helpless wonder, "unfit for earth, undoomed for Heaven", after the politician is through with our temporary services at the polls.

Within the circle of my acquaintance here on the farm are scores of farmers who are real thinkers, readers of good

books, students of the real problems of life, anxious to better human conditions in any legitimate way, yet who cannot shake off the politician's degrading appeal to passion. In the interim between elections these neighbors are genuine reformers. But when the whirlwind of party oratory sweeps over the land, periodically, with its irresistible suction and magnetism, they are swept off their feet by it and revert to the ancient type.

RESIST WHIRLWIND OF PARTY BIGOTRY

The greatest need of human society today is a type of reformer which will be unshaken in the manufactured whirlwinds of party bigotry. If all of us who think in terms of progressive and modern thought between elections, continued steadfastly to think in the same unshaken terms during the blinding campaigns, all of our colossal power would be unified.

When I was eighteen years of age, an uneducated farmer boy in the arid foothills of the West, I joined the old Knights of Labor when Terrence V. Powderly was at the head of that pioneer labor organization. I had been a voracious reader of labor literature, reform pamphlets and books and although a farm boy, every word of that great labor program sank into my life and became my ideal and passion. Before I was twenty I was an organizer of the Knights of Labor, writing and speaking in my crude way for the rights of the oppressed and miserable of the earth.

THAT ANCIENT AND IMMORTAL PROGRAM

In the raging tempests which have swept over the earth since that far day I have been swayed and bended and almost broken from my deeply rooted foundation in the depths of human welfare, yet, no matter whether I have followed this or that will-o'-the-wisp dream, no matter with what party or movement I have found myself voting and fighting, deep down in my heart of hearts, planted as deep as my very soul and inseparable from my mental attitude, was that ancient and immortal program pleading for the rights of the oppressed, for the miserable and the unfortunate on earth.

It is almost forty years since I planted that seed of reform deep in my mind and, although I have been wayward and forgetful in the bitter struggles and bitter disappointments of the intervening years, never for one instant has that first ideal been absent from the inner sanctuary of my mind. I have worked and travelled with unwholesome companions and have lent my aid to ungrateful and unfair individuals and organizations, in the dim hope that some ultimate good may come from it. But no matter how winding and meandering the outward pathway, my heart has travelled straight.

And that is why I feel like writing this article on this particular theme. Knowing in my own experience that it is possible to hold fast to an ideal through more than half of a lifetime, I can assure those who are doubtful of the ultimate value and virtue of an ideal

of permanent reform that there is nothing in the whole range of mental satisfaction which gives one so much genuine, heart-felt delight as to know that the creed and the ideal deep-set in the heart is for the betterment of human conditions upon the earth.

LET THE POLITICIAN WASTE HIS ORATORY ON ALKALI FLATS

Therefore I appeal to my farm friends who are wavering between a immortal ideal of righteousness and justice and the temporary success of the or that selfish politician, to stand steadfastly by the ideal and let the politician waste his oratory on the alkali flats.

The heart and soul of the U. F. A. program of betterment and human progress today is a ringing echo of that old Knights of Labor creed of half a century ago. The welfare of each is the concern of all. More full returns from labor on effort. More equal distribution of education and enlightenment. More justice for the oppressed. Better environment for the producers of earth, whether a farm or in mill, mine or factory. The ringing words are as glorious today as they were when first emblazoned on the banners of reform.

WORTHY OF ADDITION AS LIFE PROGRAM

This ideal is worthy of any thoughtful man's adoption as a life program. Its fruits may come slowly. Disappointment lies in ambush at many of the road turnings. But the splendor is there ahead. Immortal hope is a lighthouse on the desolate shores of life.

So I think the greatest need of humanity today is a continuous and unbroken current of progressive thought and action no matter what partisan candidate may attempt to swerve us from that ideal by appealing to passion or prejudice, a what blinding dust storms are blown across our pathway. Think straight ahead.

Langdon, September 30, 1923.

WHEAT POOL NEGOTIATING FOR THE HIGHEST PRICES

(Continued from page 7)

HULL, Eng., Sept. 18.—"Others offered cheaper."

BRISTOL, Eng., Sept. 18.—"Competition offer 5 pence less." (Equals about 1½¢ per bushel.)

GENOA, Italy, Sept. 18.—"Continents Grain offering One Northern 2s less; Two Northern 3s less; Three Northern 7s less; Dreyfus offering Two Northern 2s less; 2½¢ equals about 1½¢ per bushel; 3s equals about 1½¢ per bushel; 7s equals about 2s per bushel."

LONDON, Eng., Sept. 21.—"Four price above competition everywhere."

ZURICH, Switzerland, Sept. 21.—"Competition offer 5 cents less." (Equals about 1½¢ per bushel.)

BERLIN, Germany, Sept. 21.—"No other offer."

Note: English prices are per quarter (28 lbs.) Continental prices are per 100 lbs. (about 220½ lbs.)